

CONVENTION POSTPONED.

No Republican Convention at Plymouth, Saturday June 2.

F. E. Garn has recalled the delegate convention which he called for Saturday, June 9, and called a mass convention to meet at the court yard in Plymouth June 2, a half hour earlier than the convention called by the regular Republican organization, and the call is entirely different from the regular Republican call. He says or perhaps Mr. Boys says for him, that the call is in the interest of harmony, but taking the call on its face, everybody will see that it is the most flagrant attempt to permanently disrupt the party ever made in this county or any other county. All that has been done in the past by this faction is as nothing compared with this call. Had Chairman Hendricks called the regular Republican convention to meet at the same time and place, June 9, after this faction had called theirs, such a howl about dishonesty and disloyalty to Republican harmony as these fellows would have made, has never been heard in this county.

The Republican county committee was called to meet at Albert's hall last Saturday, at 3:30 p. m. Notices were sent to every committeeman by County Chairman Hendricks, stating that it had been said that Mr. Garn and the leaders of the bolters were in favor of party harmony and they were earnestly requested to attend in order to arrange if possible for a union of all discordant elements, as there is not a particle of reason for any discord; but not one of the men who signed the call for the convention intended to disrupt the party, and raise a political row that could never be healed, put in an appearance; thus declaring, apparently, that it was their deliberate intention to prevent harmony.

After discussing the situation the committee decided to postpone the regular Republican convention in the interest of harmony, rather than have two Republican conventions in session at one place on the same afternoon.

Almost half the committee were in favor of going ahead with the regular convention regardless of the action of the factionists, but it was thought that there is still a chance for harmony, and that it is possible that reason will prevail and Garn & Co., will call off their convention scheduled for Saturday.

If they choose to go ahead after the concessions made by the regular Republican organization, they will be responsible. If the men who called the last convention cancelling their date of June 9, in order to disorganize if possible, the regular Republican convention called for June 2, had attended the meeting at Albert's hall and assisted in harmonizing all the discordant elements, an agreement might have been reached, to restore good feeling and bring Republican success in November. This may yet be done, if all conventions are called off for the present.

The regular organization is doing all that it can to bring harmony to the party, and if the men who changed the date of their convention from June 9, to June 2, continue in their course, they must be held responsible for a divided Republican party, so far as it is in their power to bring division and dissension.

There will be no Republican convention in Plymouth, Saturday, June 2. No convention held on that day can be a Republican convention. Republicans of Marshall county will not be tricked into taking part in a convention, intended to bring defeat to every man on the Republican ticket.

G. A. R. Statistics.

The total membership of the Indiana G. A. R. on December 31, 1904, was 15,069, and on December 31, 1905, 14,488, in good standing though there were 932 on the books as suspended. The loss by death during the year was 509. The amount expended for relief was \$1,332.63, the number of cases relieved being 145. The total receipts were \$3,367.98, and the balance \$1,529.35. The assets of the department total \$9,701.16. Various posts contributed \$156 to the California relief fund. The total membership of the W. R. C. on March 31, 1906, was 7,031, an increase of 266. The corps gave relief worth \$6,328.34 during the year, of which \$3,339 was in other forms than cash. The election of officers at Lafayette Wednesday resulted as follows: Department president, Mrs. Alice Waugh, Tipton; senior vice president, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, Lafayette.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for kindness shown us during the illness and death of our mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

Limits of Fair Competition.

All is not fair in industrial and commercial warfare. The Massachusetts Supreme Court has just sustained the validity of a statute against certain forms of competition, or, more accurately, against certain methods of establishing monopolies, that is as drastic as it is interesting.

The act in question protects the smaller and weaker producers and traders by prohibiting the sale of goods on specially favorable terms to traders who bind themselves by agreement to deal exclusively in the goods of the seller. Certain companies have been in the habit of offering to make exclusive contracts of this sort with the larger dealers in the commodities manufactured by them, and both the smaller manufacturers and the smaller retailers have complained of the effects of this form of discrimination.

After the statute had been enacted those at whom it was aimed promptly assailed it on constitutional grounds. Why, they argued, was it wrong to give lower prices to customers who agree to deal exclusively in the goods of the seller? Why was not this one of the perfectly legitimate ways of attracting custom? If it is lawful to give better terms to a large buyer than to a smaller one, how could it be unlawful to offer special inducements to buyers who agree to deal with a particular firm only?

The Supreme Court, however, upholds the statute on the ground that the discrimination prohibited by it inevitably produces monopoly. The evidence in the case shows that all the jobbers in the state practically stopped buying of independent concerns when the defendant corporation—a trust—had made the special contract proposition.

"Legislation," says the court, "must be adapted to existing conditions," and the conditions today in the industrial world, thanks to powerful trusts and combinations, are such that the restrictive statute is "in the interest of public health and safety." It was, therefore, within the police power of the state to enact and enforce it.

Typhoid Fever and Water.

A physician who attended the medical meeting at Winona said: "The important point in the history of the life cycle of the typhoid organism outside of the human body is that the organism does not multiply in water and that it lives only from four to five days." In view of that theory the infection of water with germs must be continuous. That lessens the probability of the germ theory as applied to typhoid, and suggests that the general rather than specific conditions of atmosphere, surroundings, personal habit, individual susceptibility to disease from low vitality, are more potent than all microbes that ever entered in a well of water, a pool or a milk can.

Strength of Small Plants.

Strength is not a thing usually connected with maidenhair fern, yet if its roots have not sufficient room they will break the pot in which the plant grows. Blades of grass will force the curbstones between which they may spring out of their place and in a single night a crop of small mushrooms have lifted a large stone. Indeed, plants have been known to break the hardest rocks. The island of Aldabra, to the northwest of Madagascar, is becoming smaller and smaller through the action of the mangroves that grow along the foot of the cliffs. They eat their way into the rock in all directions, and into the gaps thus formed the waves force their way. In time they will probably reduce the island to pieces.

Robbed The Postoffice.

The postoffice at South Whitley was robbed at an early hour Friday morning by safe-blowers, who escaped with one hundred dollars in cash and stamps. Although the explosion, which wrecked the safe, was heard by several citizens, the fact of the robbery was not known till William Glassley, assistant postmaster, reported for duty. Cash M. Graham is postmaster. Inspector Burns has been summoned to investigate the condition of affairs. The safe-blowers made good their escape, leaving no clew to their identity.

Generous Offer Withdrawn.

"Water Babble," the beautiful country place of the late Gen. Lew Wallace, will not become a Government fish reserve. Mrs. Wallace, after waiting for nearly a year for the Government to accept her generous offer, has withdrawn her proposition. Water Babble will become the property of a Crawfordsville club. Mrs. Wallace's action is not a surprise as the dilatoriness of Congress in showing appreciation of her beneficence, has been disgusting to friends of the Wallace family.

Baker Should Tell All.

O. A. Baker, who was indicted for attempting to bribe legislators during the last session to vote against the anti-cigarette bill and who later fled from the state, has made it evident that he may return to Indiana and tell what he knows relative to the situation, which developed just before he left so hurriedly. Through an agent, Baker has signified his willingness to return, providing he is promised immunity. It is to be hoped that he will not be thus favored and that an effort will be made to have him talk regardless of circumstances. He should be induced to return voluntarily and take his chances with the others. The matter ought to be sifted to the very bottom and all of the guilty punished. It is to be hoped the authorities secure Baker, the man who took such hurried leave when affairs were so exciting.

Through his agent, Baker lets it be known that he has papers referring to transactions with certain legislators while the anti-cigarette bill was pending. He has given assurance, in the same manner, that these letters prove conclusively that certain prominent men in the legislature had had dealings with him. While no promise of any kind should be made he ought by all means be either induced or forced to return and give the evidence which he claims to have. The men who were disposed to deal with Baker should be proven guilty, they should be punished. The people of the state deserve to know the names of those who were ready to betray the trust, those who were ready to surrender to the greed for gain.—South Bend Times.

A Great Sermon.

Rev. H. H. Fout of Dayton, O., preached the memorial sermon at the U. B. church Sunday morning.

There was a heavy rain at ten o'clock but most of the veterans and the Plymouth company of National Guards was out in full uniform.

Rev. Dr. Fout is the managing editor of the Sunday School literature for the U. B. church of the United States, and is one of the most forcible and eloquent preachers of that denomination. His sermon Sunday morning was patriotic and religious; an inspiration to the young for great deeds for country, home and society; for the preservation of all that is good and true, for obedience and enforcement of law and the lifting of the people and the nation to the highest plane of education, morality and greatness among the nations of the earth. And his tribute to the veterans and their heroic work was simply grand. No synopsis that could give would do justice to so great a sermon.

There was a heavy rain in the evening but a large crowd again assembled and he preached another great sermon, at the close of which the debt which has been hanging over the church was entirely provided for.

Government Jobs Not Desirable.

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, in an address to the graduates of the revenue cutter service at Baltimore last week, told them that there is nothing that will take the capacity out of young men more quickly than service under the government. He said that to take the government position is about the same as suicide for a bright young man. Mr. Shaw is by no means the first who has given such a warning. It has been preached by the press, and innumerable examples given to prove the truth of the assertion, but notwithstanding all this there will be plenty of men willing and anxious to take every such place that offers.

Cure Leprosy Cases.

In a lengthy report submitted to Gov. Blanchard, the board of control of the Louisiana leper home announces that for the first time definite cures of leprosy have been effected.

Three cases in which treatment has been successful are mentioned in the reports of Dr. Hopkins, visiting physician, and Dr. Isador Dyer, consulting leprologist. It is stated in the report that the disease continues to spread in the state, and the members of the board suggest that an appeal be made to the federal government to establish a national hospital for lepers.

Senator Wood Renominated.

The Republican joint senate convention of Tippecanoe and Benton counties was held in Lafayette Thursday. Senator Will R. Wood of Lafayette was unanimously renominated. This is Mr. Wood's fourth nomination, he having been elected three times to the general assembly from Tippecanoe county. Wood was formerly law partner of Governor J. Frank Hanly.

A BIG CONVENTION.

Democrats Meet and Nominate Entire Old Ticket.

The Democratic county convention held at the court yard Saturday afternoon, was the largest convention ever held in Plymouth. It was orderly, and business was dispatched rapidly and without friction.

The leaders had planned the convention months ago and arranged everything for the nomination of the men who were defeated two years ago, and their plans were carried out without a hitch.

Daniel McDonald was nominated for representative by acclamation.

Whitesell was nominated for clerk, receiving 359 to 208 for Kitch on the first ballot.

Walker was nominated for auditor, receiving 316 to 252 votes cast for McCoy.

The first ballot for treasurer gave Myers 246, Maxey 177, Lee 144. No one having a majority a second ballot was taken.

On this ballot Myers lacked only four votes of a nomination and the third ballot gave him a large majority of all the votes cast.

Then balloting for sheriff began. There were four candidates and it was expected that several ballots would have to be taken before Voreis would get the 285 votes necessary to nominate him, but the first ballot gave him such a big lead that he had a walk-away on the second ballot. Falconbury was next to him, Porcher was third and Chaney fourth in the race.

For surveyor, Troyer had a big lead on the first ballot and went in with a whoop on the second. The experience of Kootz and Carey as surveyors, did not "cut any ice," with the delegates, when

Blow to Business Liars.

Liars in business matters are vitally interested in a decision just handed down by the Missouri Supreme Court.

A man may lie in a business deal, and if he lies, it is so absurd that common sense readily would disclose the false representation he may escape the penalty. If he misrepresents the facts and obtains money through methods not readily comprehended he is guilty of felony and will have to serve a sentence in prison. He can not plead that if the person defrauded had investigated thoroughly, the manner of parting the victim from his money he would not have been deceived. Representation made with a design to cheat is felony.

The case in point was the prosecution by the State at St. Louis of Thomas P. Keyes, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. July 6, 1905, Keyes sold twenty shares of the St. Louis Brick Cement Manufacturing Company to William Perry, a farmer, from Michigan, for \$2,000, half of which was paid in cash and the remainder in notes and property. He represented the plant was operated by steam power, and had a capacity of 50,000 bricks daily.

Keyes had an office at 801 Chestnut street and had samples of the brick the company was supposed to manufacture. The evidence showed there was a little machine at 1180 Chestnut street operated by hand power which turned out sample bricks purported to be produced by the company in which Perry invested. The stock company he purchased to represent in St. Louis had no value whatever. Of the purported capital of \$50,000 some \$18,000 was in a patent of no value. Keyes is now in the penitentiary.

Farmers' High Calling.

Senator Pettus of Alabama, 86 years old, lawyer, soldier, optician, says if he had to live his life over again, he would choose the "high calling of farmer." The drift of young men is away from the farm; it is difficult for them to see its attractions, but as they grow old and have engaged in the struggle for wealth or place or for mere subsistence in other occupations, the independence of the farmer's life appeals to them greatly. This yearning of the elderly for rural existence as the ideal condition is a sentiment so common as to be almost universal. It is the working of a primal impulse drawing man back to the soil whence he came.

Prefers Girl to \$10,000,000.

Coral Raymond Fuller, 21 years old of Portage, Wis., who has been toiling on a farm for wages to such good effect that he managed to save enough to establish a little home of his own, now has to choose between Miss Cora Tilden of Detroit, whom he is to marry in the fall, and \$10,000,000. He says he will take the girl. The fortune was left him by his grand-uncle, Coral de Raymond of Paris, on condition that he shall not marry before he is 26 years old, on pain of forfeiture of four-fifths of the estate. Young Fuller says he will wed the girl at once and try to get along on \$2,000,000.

A Church Convention.

The annual meeting of the St. Joseph Classis of the Reformed church will be held in Culver from June 4 to 8. This gathering is expected to bring nearly 100 visitors to Culver. They will consist of preachers and elders and delegates to the Women's Missionary and Aid society and the Sunday school convention.

MURDER REIGNS.

Russia Once More Plunged Into a Wild State of Bloodshed. St. Petersburg, May 28, 2 a. m.

—Russia is this morning in a state of panic awaiting the government's response to the bold action of the lower house of parliament demanding the resignation of the czar's ministers. Sunday was a day of bloodshed and bomb throwing and no one is prepared at this hour to hazard a guess as to what today may bring forth.

The terrorists have seized upon the occasion to inaugurate a new reign of lawlessness and assassination and Sunday saw the murder of M. Shataloff, warden of the city prison, and the attempted murder of Governor General Timosieff and Chief of Police Martinoff at Tiflis. Bombs were thrown throughout the entire empire and many persons were killed and injured, the list up to date being incomplete.

At Sebastopol in a bomb outrage during the review of troops after the celebration of the anniversary of the emperor's coronation eleven persons were killed, including five children and over 100 persons were wounded. The dispatches say that four arrests were made.

With breathless anxiety society awaits the government's response to the drama, which in censuring the ministry and demanding its retirement deliberately slapped the government in the face. Parliament has burned the bridge and virtually has taken the step which the French states general did when it transformed itself into a national convention.

By flaunting the fundamental laws and practically declaring that it proposes to exercise full parliamentary rights with a responsible ministry it has become in the eyes of the law a revolutionary body and from that position there seems no retreat. The news of the action of the house came like an electric shock, the people generally being as greatly surprised as the bureaucracy at the promptness with which the whole of the government's policy was absolutely scorned. Both sides recognize the acuteness and seriousness of the moment, but panic is in the government and not the popular camp.

"The government, if it dares to fight," said M. Kohoshkine, one of the constitutional democratic members of the house, "can disperse the parliament, but the victory of the bureaucracy would only be temporary. It would inevitably be followed shortly by a bloody revolution which would not leave a stick of the present government standing. The emperor must choose between a real constitutional government and the loss not only of his crown but probably of his head."

Veterans Injured at Lafayette.

Two street cars loaded with old soldiers who were at Lafayette to attend the Grand Army encampment, collided on an interurban car line between that city and the Soldiers' Home Wednesday morning. Fifty persons were injured, many seriously, and owing to advanced age, the shock will probably result fatally to several of the members.

Among the injured are Stephen Gerard of Bourbon, who had his nose broken and his head and arms injured.

Rev. H. E. Butler, of Claypool, a former resident of this county, left leg crushed. Others of this vicinity are:

A. G. Nyers, Warsaw, right leg injured.

H. Druckmiller, of Milford; left arm hurt, eye cut, and head hurt.

N. N. Boyston, of Warsaw; back wrenched, legs cut.

Thomas Marr, of Laporte; ribs broken and ankle crushed.

J. N. Nier, of Rolling Prairie; foot crushed.

Frank Coil, South Bend; badly shocked.

John Fetzter, North Liberty; bruised and jarred.

Isaac Bittner, head crushed.

James Coleman, Marshall county, leg injured.

An Independent Opinion.

After deciding that District Chairman Terhune did not have the right to settle certain disputed points in the Eighth district that bore powerfully on the congressional primaries, and settling the matter itself, the K-pacian state committee has resolved that district chairmen have the right to determine all disputes in their respective districts. There are two Republican committees and two county chairmen in Marshall county, one of whom is Editor Hendricks, and the district chairman is against him. It looks very much as if Chairman Goodrich, after meddling in the affairs of the Seventh and Eighth districts and accomplishing his end in the latter, had concluded to either confine himself to his legitimate duties or do his underhand work in the future through such district chairmen as he can use.—Indianapolis Independent.

The Free Alcohol Bill.

In passing without ado or delay the bill for the removal of the internal revenue tax on denatured alcohol—that is, on alcohol rendered unfit as a beverage—the Senate, in view of various reports of secret and powerful opposition to the measure, has pleasantly surprised the manufacturing interests of the country.

Several senators took occasion to declare that the bill would prove a great disappointment to the general public, which had been led to expect "unlimited benefit" from it. It is not denied however, that limited good will result to many industries, and this is sufficient reason for enacting the measure.

Congressional committees have themselves pointed out that alcohol is used in the production of more than five hundred mechanical and pharmaceutical preparations and in many of the mechanical and industrial arts. Its use in all these directions will be extended, thanks to the removal of the heavy duty. Denatured alcohol is "free" in Europe, and it should be free here. It is an important source of fuel and light, and to some extent of power.

A proper consideration for the interests of the wood alcohol industry prompted the Senate to give it a few months more than the House did to adjust itself to the new conditions. The act goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1907.

Incidentally the Senate has shown that it can transact business with neatness and dispatch when it is disposed to do so.

Tax Ferret Business.

This tax ferret business is no doubt a fake and a graft. The tax ferrets in nine cases out of ten do more harm than good and positively do more harm than good and positively lose tax money for a county employing such an officer. While apparently ferreting out sequestered taxes and bringing additional money to the public treasury, yet do they do so really? What is to hinder many of the wealthier class, with whom there may be an understanding with the ferret, from giving him something "on the side" to keep still and not report a large part of their taxable property and thus cause the county to lose money that it might otherwise receive from these people. It simply results in the middle and poorer classes paying more taxes in many cases than they really ought to in order to furnish a take-off for the tax ferret and other grafters who are in collusion with him. Any county that employs a tax ferret regularly, so that those of the monied class, who are disposed to dodge their taxes, will know what to count upon and can thus arrange their affairs accordingly, will find that the tax ferret ferreting plan will work out about as outlined above. It is simply another chance for graft that no county should allow to exist.—Walkerton Independent.

The News Condensed.

The Beveridge bill providing for strict sanitation and inspection in the stockyards of the country was rushed to passage in the Senate without a word of protest. It is expected that all antagonism in the House will be allayed and that the measure will become a law.

Interstate commission, as a result of the oil inquiry, is to urge the limitation of property and capitalization of industrial corporations. More dealers and former employees tell of Standard methods of killing competition.

The House committee on rivers and harbors agreed on a bill for the preservation of Niagara Falls which permits the free use of water from the great lakes for sanitary purposes.

Armenian assassins after bloody work in Turkey entangle the American government by claiming citizenship in this country, having taken out naturalization papers in Chicago.

Rattlesnake in The House.

While Thomas Snyder and family, who live near Kootz's lake, were sitting at the table eating dinner a few days ago they heard a peculiar rattle under the table, which Mr. Snyder at once recognized as that of a rattlesnake. They all got up from their chairs in a hurry and looking under the table saw a rattlesnake curled up with its head in the air, ready to strike.

One of the boys sitting nearest the snake, was bare-footed and in moving his chair up to the table aroused the snake, and, had the boy put his foot down to the floor he would undoubtedly have been bitten. The snake was then taken out of doors on a stove-poker where it was soon dispatched. The snake crawled up from under the house through a hole in the floor which had been gnawed by a rat. Mr. Snyder says in all the years he has lived there he never before saw a rattlesnake in the vicinity of his house.

Postponed.

The Republican County Convention called for next Saturday afternoon, June 2d, 1906, has been postponed until such a time that the opposing elements can get together and unite on a date that will be agreeable to both factions.

By order of
COMMITTEE.

they were pitted against a man who was defeated two years ago. He must be given another chance regardless of qualifications.

For county assessor, W. T. Leonard, who has served two terms, distanced Reddick and Nichols on the first ballot.

Dr. Kizer was nominated for coroner by acclamation and Troup, the present commissioner from the first district, beat Jake Carberry just as easy as falling off a log.

After all this had been done the convention could not do anything but renominate Severns for commissioner in the third district, but the vote that John Lawrence got showed that Severns would hardly have been in the race but for the fact that the convention did not dare turn him down after nominating all other former candidates.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the county committee to select candidates for councilmen and the convention adjourned.

The ticket is composed of fairly good men, but it is not a strong ticket and every man on it will be beaten if the Republican organizers will stand by the organization of January 13, and unite with the regular Republicans in nominating a winning ticket.

A Preacher's Predicament.

Rev. Wones illustrated the much used slang expression, "a man up a tree," last Monday. He secured a ladder and climbed to the top of a pine tree to tie a rope therein for the purpose of pulling the top over to one side when he cut it down. As he pulled the rope up it caught the ladder and

threw it down and there he was between heaven and earth clinging to a sticky pine limb. In this position he remained until espied by Mrs. Granger Quinlan, whom he pleaded to release him by replacing the ladder. The next time he goes up he intends to take a parachute with him. He has concluded to conclude to heed the old read poem of "Woodman, spare that Tree," or let some one else level it.—Bourbon Mirror.

Want the 1907 Encampment.

Fort Wayne, Marion and Terre Haute are after next year's encampment of the G. A. R. Department of Indiana, and each will make a strong bid for it next week at Lafayette. Department Commander Tackett will go to Lafayette Monday evening. Governor Hanly and his staff will leave Indianapolis Wednesday morning, and will arrive in Lafayette in time for the parade in the afternoon.

Gilhams to Learn Ropes.

C. C. Gilhams of Lagrange, Republican nominee for congress in the Twelfth district, has arranged to go to Washington soon and spend two or three weeks "learning the ropes" under the tutelage of Representative Gilbert. He regards his election as certain and desires to get acquainted with the duties of a congressman's life as soon as possible.

Gain in Receipts.

Without cause other than the natural increase of the business of Elkhart, postal receipts at the office in that city for the year ending March 31 show a gain of \$4,216.29 over the previous year. The receipts for the office for the year beginning April 1, 1905 and ending March 31, 1906, were \$106,320.21.

THE SOCIAL SEASON.

Opens at the Kankakee River. Nearly a Murder.

The social season has opened with great eclat on the Kankakee river. The first event of interest occurred one day last week. It seems a man and his wife named Hall have been cooking for Hank Granger. Recently the man went to Chicago and left his wife alone with Hank at his place on the river. The wife still had some old fashioned notions in her head though much out of keeping with the customs prevailing along that part of the river, and when her husband came back she told him of Hank's alleged gayeties. Hall got a shot gun and went to Hank's place and blazed away at such close range that it burned the side of Hank's face. Hank thought his brains were all blown out, without stopping to think that if his brains were out he couldn't think, and down he went on his back. Hall also thought Hank was dead, and he hiked out and got out of town on the first train, and it is thought he is still going.—Valparaiso Messenger.

Taxes of Indiana Farmers.

The question, "What percent of the state taxes do the farmers of Indiana pay?" is often asked and Joseph Stubbs, state statistician, has compiled figures to answer it. It is found that the total assessed valuation of all classes and kinds of property in Indiana amounts to \$1,578,132,946. This is divided as follows: Farm property, including live stock, \$951,286,101; city property, \$490,256,784; town property, \$63,881,444; all other property not included in any of the above classes, \$702,708,615.